



# THE ASSAM GAZETTE

অসাধাৰণ

EXTRAORDINARY

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GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATION

The 6th December, 2019

**No. VFV.234/2019/Pt-II/83.-** The Governor of Assam is pleased to notify the "Assam Pig Breeding Policy, 2019" to focus on core issues of pig breeding for conservation and germplasm improvement and other associated issues to be addressed for sustainable growth of the sector in the state.

The "Assam Pig Breeding Policy, 2019" is enclosed at **Annexure-I** and hosted on website URL ([https:// animalhusbandry.assam.gov.in](https://animalhusbandry.assam.gov.in) )

This policy shall come into force with effect from the date of the publication in the Official Gazette.

## ASSAM PIG BREEDING POLICY, 2019

### 1. PREAMBLE:

Assam with a land area of 78,438 sq. km. is the home to a population of 31.2 million people (Human Census, 2011, Govt. of India). Of this about 21.9 per cent live below poverty line (Human Census, 2011, Govt. of India). The economic upliftment of the people had been a major challenge. This is where pig can play a vital role in the state. More than 90 per cent of the populace being non-vegetarian and pig being a major source of meat, importance of pig in the socio-economic life is paramount. Assam has the unique advantage of its geographic position placed strategically surrounded by other north eastern states of India with predominantly non-vegetarian and tribal population. Although there is religious or social restriction on pork eating in some community, Assam and the North Eastern Region (NER) as a whole has far more acceptability of pork as compared to rest of the country. Locally, demand of pork is very high and also there are market opportunities in adjoining NER states. The prospect of foreign market in the countries of the east is also promising. As such, among the livestock species, pig plays a very important role as a provider of quality protein. Besides, traditionally the tribal population of the state, who are resource poor and socially downtrodden, rear pig for their livelihood and sustenance.

As compared to the other states of India, Assam and other NER states are performing well in pig production. Pig population in the NER is above 38.42 percent of country's total and in Assam it is 15.89 percent. The share of meat production from pig is 18730 tonnes as against the total meat production of 46870 tonnes in Assam during 2016-17 (Integrated Sample Survey Report 2016-17).

The pig population in Assam is comprised preponderantly of non-descript local varieties and genetically graded pigs and hybrids. Local pigs are small sized with low prolificacy, but are highly adaptable to the harsh management conditions. Traditionally, these pigs in Assam are reared as scavengers under zero-input system. These animals are not profitable as commercial venture. Crossbreds and graded pigs are, therefore, slowly gaining popularity. Even entrepreneurs have started showing interest to rear pure superior exotics, although there is no provision to support their wish.

However, low production and low productivity of the present pig population of the state is not commensurate with the high demand of pork in the region. Well-targeted interventions to improve pig production could deliver significant livelihood benefits for tribal and other marginalized groups in the region.

At the core of all interventions is the breeding that aims at genetic improvement of germplasm for enhancing productivity, production efficiency and profitability. By providing livelihoods and food security, pig sector can ensure sustainable growth of the state. This is achievable only if a directional state pig breeding policy is in place, and measures are taken for its implementation. Major changes at two levels are now inevitable. Conservation and genetic upgradation of the pig germplasm in one hand and changeover to intensive system without, however, jeopardizing the zero-input system of pig rearing by the resource poor farmers. ***It is therefore obvious that although the State Pig Breeding Policy will focus on core issue of pig breeding for conservation and germplasm improvement,***



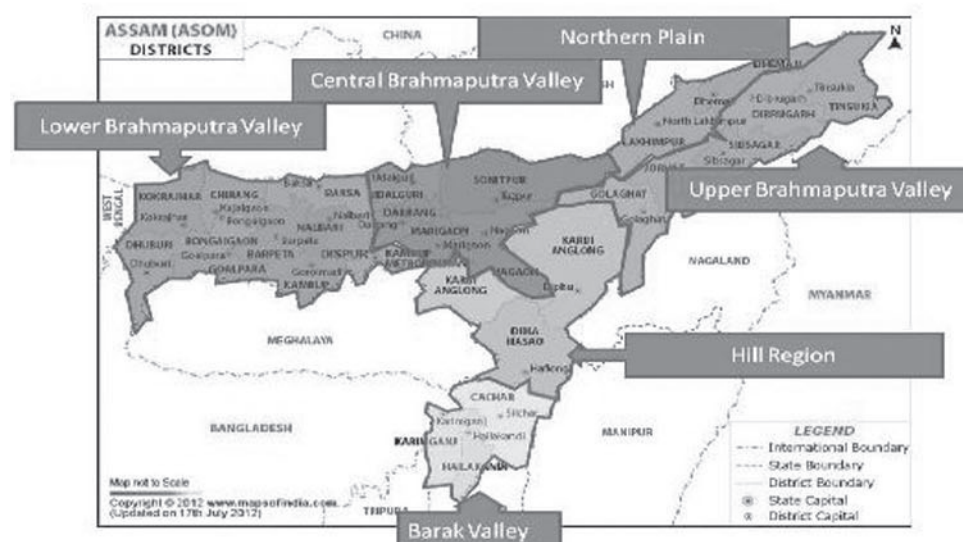
*other associated issues to be addressed for sustainable growth of the sector will also be indicated.* Therefore, brief narratives of the related issues are noted on this policy paper for better understanding of their implications.

## 2. AGROCLIMATIC ZONES OF ASSAM:

For the success of any livestock centric programme, it is important to keep in mind the climatic conditions of the region. The livestock centric programmes need to be friendly to the local climatic condition.

Based on rainfall, terrain and soil characteristics, Assam is broadly divided into the following six agro-climatic zones.

ZONES	DISTRICTS (Also see Figure 1)
North Bank Plains	Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Darrang, Udalguri, Sonitpur and Biswanath with an area of 14421 km <sup>2</sup> .
Upper Brahmaputra Valley	Sivasagar, Charaideo, Jorhat, Majuli, Golaghat, Dibrugarh and Tinsukia with an area of 16,192 km <sup>2</sup> .
Central Brahmaputra Valley	Nagaon, Hojai, and Morigaon with an area of 5561 km <sup>2</sup> .
Lower Brahmaputra Valley	Kamrup (Metro), Kamrup, Dhubri, South Salmara, Bongaigaon, Nalbari, Barpeta, Kokrajhar, Chirang, Baksa and Goalpara with an area of 20148 km <sup>2</sup> .
Barak Valley	Cachar, Hailakandi and Karimganj with an area of 6922 km <sup>2</sup> .
Hill Region	Karbi Along, West Karbi Anglong, and Dima Hasao with an area of 15322 km <sup>2</sup> .



**Figure 1** Details of meteorological data pertaining to different agro-climatic zones are shown in Annexure-I.

### 3. POPULATION AND PRODUCTION TRENDS OF PIG IN ASSAM:

The district-wise population of pig in Assam as per National Livestock Census 2003, 2007 and 2012 are annexed (*Annexure-II*). The climatic-zone wise population of pigs in Assam is worked out as under.

CLIMATIC ZONE	PIG POPULATION		
	2003	2007	2012
Northern Bank	3,37,198	5,48,814	4,85,518
Upper Brahmaputra	4,92,961	6,97,729	4,26,504
Central Brahmaputra	60,335	90,330	67,878
Lower Brahmaputra	4,41,331	5,12,083	4,09,697
Barak Valley	36,284	35,135	49,766
Hills	1,65,386	2,49,343	1,96,659
Total of Assam	15,33,495	21,33,434	16,36,022
Total of India	1,35,19,000	1,11,334,000	1,02,94,000

#### Year-wise Meat Production Trend of Assam (in thousand tones) from 2007-08 to 2016-17

Sl. No.	Year	Cattle	Buffalo	Goat	Sheep	Pig	Poultry	Total
1	2007-08	4.35	0.41	6.81	0.18	11.74	6.39	29.90
2	2008-09	5.19	0.37	6.51	0.17	12.01	6.44	30.69
3	2009-10	5.13	0.31	7.56	0.18	13.25	5.13	31.59
4	2010-11	4.12	0.10	9.41	0.23	14.91	5.06	33.83
5	2011-12	4.00	0.07	9.07	0.22	14.70	6.08	34.19
6	2012-13	3.53	0.08	10.91	0.37	14.61	7.13	36.63
7	2013-14	3.74	0.08	7.56	0.18	15.96	6.17	38.34
8	2014-15	3.45	0.06	14.02	1.00	16.53	7.53	42.60
9.	2015-16	3.16	0.10	14.56	1.47	17.48	8.02	44.81
10.	2016-17	3.20	0.11	14.60	1.53	18.73	8.69	46.87

Source: Integrated Sample Survey Report 2016-17

Data reveals that pig population of the country is declining steadily in successive censuses in years 2003, 2007 and 2012. In Assam, Pig population in years 2003 and 2012 is almost the same with a marginal increase in 2012. However, although pig population of the state increased substantially in year 2007 over that in year 2003, in year 2012 it was found to show sharp decline. It is interesting to note, however, that as against the population trend of pig in Assam, pork production during the period showed consistent increase during 2007-2008 to 2012-2013. The decline in pig population with an increase in pork production can be explained only by the fact that during the period high yielding crossbreds of exotics became very popular across the state. Therefore, looking into the aspirations of the people, the pig breeding policy must give space for promotion of crossbreds and pure high yielding exotic breeds in modern scientific line ensuring higher productivity and profitability.



#### 4. INFRASTRUCTURES AND SERVICES:

The basic infrastructure framework and the manpower availability in the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department, Assam, which is the main veterinary service provider, are shown in *Annexure-III*, along with the list of pig farms under the department. A fairly large infrastructure of veterinary institutions, vaccine and diagnostic production units, breeding farms, feed and feed crops production units etc. are owned by government. Some of these are not used optimally. These facilities need to be restructured and strengthened for effective utilization and for ensuring optimal services.

The role of cooperatives, NGOs, farmers' organizations and other private organizations in strengthening piggery at grass root level, and entrepreneurship development in pig sector leading to industry need to be promoted aimed at rapid economic development with inclusive growth. There is need that the Government play a proactive role in creating enabling environment at the state level and inclusive planning at regional and community level for generation and delivery of required services in the rural and urban areas.

Livestock marketing facility is inadequate and often unorganized. Lack of proper marketing facility and related infrastructure limit the benefits of piggery enterprise. It is necessary to create required infrastructure and frame proper policy and procedures to organize piggery trade for better returns for farmers and market actors and faster growth of livestock sector. The processing industry need to be encouraged to provide basic services and technology to farmers relating to piggery production and to establish marketing linkages to ensure better remunerative returns.

#### 5. MAJOR CHALLENGES:

The pig sector in the state of Assam faces the following major challenges which need to be addressed enabling the sector to grow according to its potential:

Shortage of Feed and Feed Crops: There is a big gap between the requirement and availability of feed and feed crops in Assam, particularly when it comes to pig. Maize is an important feed ingredient of pig feed. As maize cultivation is not very popular in Assam, its market price is high and availability is low. This result in higher cost of quality pig feeds affecting profitability and price of pork. It is imperative to locally produce or arrange supply of sufficient good quality feed and feed crops for efficient utilization of genetic potential of pig and for sustainable improvement in productivity. Emphasis on maize production in Assam is a need. In addition, however, attention has to be paid for sufficient production of other major feed ingredients including locally available low-cost feeds.

Low Productivity of indigenous pig: The indigenous Doom pig of Assam and the other non-descript local pigs are adaptable to local climate as well as the traditional scavenging mode of zero-input system of pig rearing. However, these pigs are very poor performer in terms of body weight and prolificacy, making them unsuitable for profitable commercial venture. Although it is achievable, improvement of the indigenous pigs through scientific selection as pure breeding stock is time consuming with an uncertainty factor. The challenge is to conserve the local indigenous



pigs (although unprofitable) in one hand and also to take parallel measures for propagation of crossbreds/upgrades of exotic improved breed(s) with local as well as pure exotic breed(s) of proven credential in Indian condition.

*Pig Health:* A large number of infectious and metabolic diseases that are prevalent in Assam have serious implications on pig productivity, export potential and safety and quality of pig products. Beside, many of these diseases have zoonotic importance. Prevention and control measures of these diseases need to be strengthened. Shortage of veterinarians and para-veterinary staff is a constraint that needs attention for action. Facilities including mechanisms for diagnosis, treatment, tracking and prevention of the diseases need to be strengthened. Adequate infrastructure for ensuring bio-security, proper quarantine systems and services to prevent the ingress of diseases across the states and national borders need to be in place.

*Pig and Environment:* Climate change and global warming may have serious implications on the pig sector. These may be manifested in the form of heat stress, scarcity of quality feed and feed crops, and changes in epidemiological pattern of vector borne diseases etc., ultimately leading to reduction in production and therefore, economic losses. Mitigating the impact of climate change, calls for critical appraisal of the situation on continuous basis and advance planning. Following mitigation measures would be required to reduce the impact of climate change.

- a. The research on impact of climatic change on pig production and measures required to mitigate the same would be strengthened.
- b. Efforts shall be made to modify the management and feeding systems so as to reduce emission of green house gases by pig, if any.
- c. Efforts should be made for better management of farm yard manure through composting and bio-gas plants under different programmes.
- d. Awareness building on improved practices of pig, feed and waste management would be supported by Government.
- e. Monitoring of the epidemiological status of various infectious diseases, more particularly the vector borne diseases, is a necessity for devising redressal measures.

*Knowledge Gap at the level of primary producer:* Most of the pig producers of the state being small and marginal farmers, their capacity and understanding required to absorb the latest technologies in modern line is limited. Strengthening of the extension machinery and easing out access to institutional finance are essential.

*Inadequate Infrastructure for Marketing, Processing and Value Addition:* The pig sector is handicapped by inadequate marketing and processing infrastructure as a result of which the primary producers do not get remunerative price most of the time. Major share of marketable surplus of pig products are not handled by organized processing industry, resulting in reduced price realization by farmers and post production losses and wastages. Establishment of slaughter houses in strategic locations aimed at humane and hygienic slaughter, scientific processing and packaging for value



addition of products is an important requirement. Attention may be paid to marketing infrastructure strengthening.

## 6. POLICY FRAMEWORK:

The National Policy for Farmers, 2007 (<http://agricoop.nic.in/sites/default/files/npff2007%20%281%29.pdf>) aims to improve viability of farming through sustainable development of agriculture sector with the main goal to improve welfare of farmers and farm income, also provides for sustained development of the livestock and fisheries sectors. The Assam Pig Breeding Policy, 2019 has been formulated to have a policy framework for improving productivity of the piggery sector in a sustainable manner, taking into account the provisions of the National Policy of Farmers, 2007 and the recommendations of the stakeholders, including the States.

The State Pig Breeding Policy is for streamlining the activities relating to the conservation and germplasm improvement of pigs in Assam. The policy would also support sustainable development of Assam aimed at vibrant and inclusive socio-economic growth, through the contributions of pig sector.

### 6.1 NEED OF STATE PIG BREEDING POLICY:

Small-scale pig production is the basis of livelihoods of many poor tribal people living in India's remote northeast corner. Pigs could provide a pathway out of poverty for many people if they were able to transform their subsistence production into market-oriented systems.

Many efforts have been taken by the Government for development of piggery sector. Efforts of Government included initiative for cross-breeding of the non-descript stock with exotic germplasm to improve productivity and steps for control of diseases through preventive vaccination and control measures.

As noted earlier, piggery sector is facing a number of challenges that calls for proper strategy and action plan. A breeding policy for pig in Assam is, therefore, wanting.

In order to conserve and improve the indigenous pig germplasm and to increase the productivity of the non-descript stock by crossbreeding with exotic germplasm is necessary. But, in absence of State Pig Breeding Policy, import of exotic breed from the country of its origin is restricted. A relook at this restriction and alternate use of synthetic breed/ variety of pig developed in the region seem indispensable. The State Pig Breeding Policy would also facilitate better coordination in regulating the export and import of pigs and pig products, development of required infrastructure, feed and food safety and biosecurity to boost up the sector.

### 6.2 POLICY STATEMENTS FOR EXECUTION:

*The below mentioned policy statements indicate the initiatives that the Government will have to take up expeditiously. These policy statements would be the executable part of the Pig Breeding Policy of Assam.*

1. Conservation and genetic improvement of indigenous pig breed/varieties of Assam through



scientific selection and breeding methods. For this nucleus herd, at least one for each type of indigenous pig, will be established for developing elite stock for ultimately propagation at a larger scale in their breeding tract. It is envisaged that these animals will be relatively better in terms of productivity and profitability under the presently prevalent zero-input system being adopted by resource poor farmers.

2. The state will take necessary steps for characterization and documentation as per already developed breed descriptors and initiate registration process of indigenous demographic variants of pig germplasm. In due course, farmers may be encouraged to create Breed Registration Societies/Breeder's Association.
3. Genetic improvement of indigenous non-descript pigs by grading up infusing blood of improved exotic breed(s). For this few improved exotic breeds with proven credential under Indian / Assam conditions will be selected for crossing them with indigenous nondescripts or their grades. The idea would be to convert the nondescripts gradually into pure improved exotic breed or to a level of exotic inheritance best suited for the region. The breeding method would essentially be upgrading. Nucleus herd(s) of such selected exotic improved pig breed(s) would be established. Their further improvement under local environment and measures to prevent inbreeding would be taken up. Proper selection procedure and breeding plan would be worked out. Expansion and strengthening of breeding infrastructures and support mechanism to propagate elite germplasm through Artificial Insemination (AI) are emphasized.
4. Import of pigs of exotic breed(s) within the purview of this policy would be allowed by the Government. Restriction, if any, on such import will have to be removed. Breeds of exotic origin within the purview of the policy can also be included in the state from within the country.
5. Research funding would be provided by the state under suitable scheme for enhancing conception rate of frozen boar semen. State institutes of highest learning and research in the area would be involved and supported.
6. Holistic development of piggery sector *with respect to* breeding, feeding, management, housing, value addition and marketing would be targeted. To support research and development initiatives on issues pertaining to pig sector for improving production and productivity, bio-security and profitability.
7. Growth of commercially viable small, medium and large sized pig units would be encouraged through technology back up for production, processing and value addition.
8. This policy would provide space for private sector to invest in the state for establishment of medium and large scale commercial farms of outstanding exotic pure pig breed(s) using state-of-the-art technology targeting potential export markets. This would generate more income and create employment avenues for youths.
9. The policy advocates stronger linkage of the State Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department and other stakeholders like the State Veterinary Colleges and also with National Research Centre located in the state. The aim would be to disseminate scientific knowledge, skill and newer technologies to the end users.
10. The policy also advocates special efforts for making available quality feeds for pig and feed ingredients at affordable price. Cultivation of feed crop like maize and other crops used as pig feed ingredient in Assam will be promoted. Convergence with State Agriculture Department is suggested.



11. The policy also emphasizes that the pig health coverage need to be strengthened aimed at prevention, control and eradication of various disease conditions.
12. Adherence to standard food safety measures in regards to quality pig products like pork must also be ensured.
13. Under this policy, creation of an enabling environment to attract investment in infrastructure development like seed stock farms, multiplier farms, vaccine production, and support for piggery production, processing, value addition and marketing in the pig sector would be a goal.
14. For proper execution of the works as per policy statements, strengthening of manpower commensurate with requirements will be ensured.
15. Animals entering in the State from outside will be ensured to be free from any infectious diseases. Mechanism be devised and facility be created for the purpose.

***The above fifteen policy statements constitute the fundamental policy recommendations for implementation by the state Government under this policy.***

Below, general guidelines touching some areas of importance that would be required for addressing the core issues of pig breeding are highlighted.

## **7. THE BREEDING PYRAMID:**

In order to boost both commercial as well as farmers' friendly pig venture, the general strategy of pig breeding to be followed would be a three strata breeding process named "Breeding Pyramid" where continuous attempt would be made to improve the genetic merit of elite nucleus animals and at the same time maximizing propagation of animals at farmers (or entrepreneurs) door. In case of only pure breeding, the breeding pyramid would allow two-way gene flow, top down – bottom up ensuring continuous improvement and maintenance of genetic variation required to prevent degradation of stock.

A representative breeding pyramid with emphasis on propagation of crossbred could be like Figure 2. The type of animals to be reared in the three strata would, however, vary depending on the breeding plan as conceived for different type of germplasm.

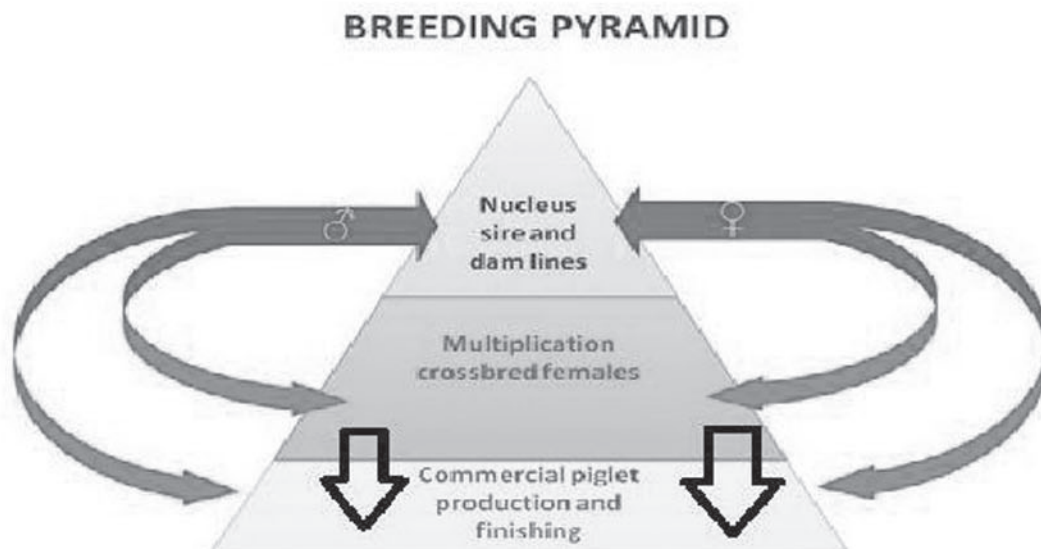


Figure 2

#### 8. BREEDING PLAN FOR PURE INDIGENOUS PIGS:

For conservation and improvement of indigenous pigs of Assam breeding plan would be as under with two strata only.

At the top stratum selected elite herd of pure indigenous pig of the selected breed/variety would be maintained with a minimum of thirty breeding sows. There will not be the middle stratum.

The bottom stratum would be the farmers herds preferably maintained in designated clusters in the breeding tract. Excess progeny over the replacement requirement would be distributed to the farmers in the designated clusters. Also selected boars of the nucleus herd would be used to breed the sows in the bottom stratum i.e. in the farmers' herds. Best of the best animals found in the farmers' herds would be introduced in the nucleus herd as and when felt desirable to prevent inbreeding and to induce genetic variation and to induct good genes.

#### 9. BREEDING PLAN FOR CROSSBREEDING:

Separate nucleus herds, at the top stratum, one each for the male and the female line will be established. There will be multiplication farms of crossbreds at the middle stratum for distribution of their progeny at the bottom stratum i.e. the primary producers/ farmers/ entrepreneurs. The elite stock at the nucleus herds will be continuously improved upon for superior performance and better adaptability by scientific selection and breeding. Breeding plan would be devised to minimize inbreeding. In order to induce genetic variability and induct good genes, provisions be made to introduce/import few superior animals of the breed from outside the elite herd. Attempt would be made to carry out progeny testing for selection of superior boars. Earlier is better. Crossbreds of male and female lines of the nucleus herds will be further propagated in the multiplication farms at the middle stratum for commercial production of pork at the bottom stratum i.e. the primary producers/farmers and entrepreneurs.



The breeding plan for crossbreeding should not be confused with that of upgrading. In case of upgrading, the non-descript animals maintained by farmers would simply be upgraded by crossing with designated pure breed maintained in nucleus herd(s).

#### **10. BREEDING PLAN FOR SUPERIOR EXOTIC BREEDS OF PIGS:**

The breeding plan for improved pure breeds of pig would be nothing different from that of the breeding plan for crossbreds except that the middle stratum would consist of the multiplication farms of the progenies of elite animals in the nucleus herd(s).

#### **11. BREEDING PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SYNTHETIC BREED:**

It is important to realize that cross between two breeds or a cross between indigenous and exotic breed or for that reason triple cross involving three breeds/varieties are meant for fattening only. Such crosses cannot be declared as variety, not to speak of being called as breed. This is because such crosses if bred, there would be gene segregation leading to rapid genetic degradation. At the same time, however, such crosses if are bred inter-se for a number of generations as closed herd with concomitant selection eliminating poor animals will slowly result in consolidation of good traits resulting from increased homozygosity. The process would ultimately lead to development of synthetic breed after some generations. Such synthetic breed(s) developed locally in Assam would not only be superior in performance, but more importantly would also be highly adaptable to Assam condition. The policy advocates also establishment of elite close nucleus herd of selected cross(s) of proven merit where generation after generation inter-se mating of the crossbred stock would be carried out with selection without ever allowing introduction of animals from other herd. Depending upon the uniformity observed, after about 10 generations of inter-se mating, such stock may be registered as breed (synthetic). Also, from about 6 to 10 generations of inter-se mating, progeny of these animals may be used for breeding purpose just like pure breed. Thus, in the initial stages, surplus animals (piglets) of the crossbred stock may be used for fattening only. After about 6 to 10 generations, the surplus piglets would be used as breeding animals. *The HD-K75 pig developed in the College of Veterinary Science, Assam Agricultural University and Rani pig developed in ICAR-NRC on Pig by this process only be extensively used in line of that of a pure breed adopting appropriate breeding pyramid as explained earlier.* More such attempts be made for synthetic breed development.

#### **12. BREEDING PLAN FOR TOP AND MIDDLE STRATA OF BREEDING PYRAMID:**

Some salient aspects of the breeding plan specific to nucleus herd and multiplication farms would be as under.

##### **Nucleus Farm:**

1. Nucleus farm would be of pure exotic breed, synthetic breed or of pure indigenous breed.
2. Crossbred animals will not be maintained in the nucleus herd.



3. Minimum "30 breedable sow" units are to be maintained with a sex ratio of 1:3 and thus 10 sires (2 sires from each 5 unrelated sire lines) need to be maintained by each of the units.
4. Two-stage sequential selection is suggested. Stage 1 selection of male animals should be based on litter size at weaning and weaning weight (best 25%). Stage 2 selection of male be done based on 8 month body weight (best 5%), based on two stage sequential selection. Selection of female animals would be based on dam's litter size at birth and weaning weight (best 25%) and number of functional teats (at least 6 pairs of functional teats) of the animal. Sows with poor performance in 1st farrowing would be culled/ disposed. Selection criteria are subject to review.
5. Centralized data recording system be initiated. Generation wise genetic evaluation may be done by estimating genetic parameters and response to selection.
6. Inbreeding should be avoided by proper mating plan. Replacement of boars needs to be done at regular interval of 2 years of productive herd life. Replacement of boar at nucleus herd should not be practised as a rule. Only under exceptional cases jeopardizing the existence of stock like failure of the breeding programme or decline in herd strength due to disease etc. However, in case of indigenous breed improvement programme nucleus herd will not be a close herd, where a type of Open Nucleus Breeding System (ONBS) can be followed. Sire exchange programme will also be encouraged only in farmers' farm.
7. Three number of farrowing per sow need to be recorded. Three farrowing per sow should be completed in 2 years.
8. Weightage of selection need to be given on litter size and weight at weaning.
9. Besides routine productive, reproductive, adaptive and carcass traits, lifetime production traits may also be recorded.

#### **Multiplier and Farmers' Farm:**

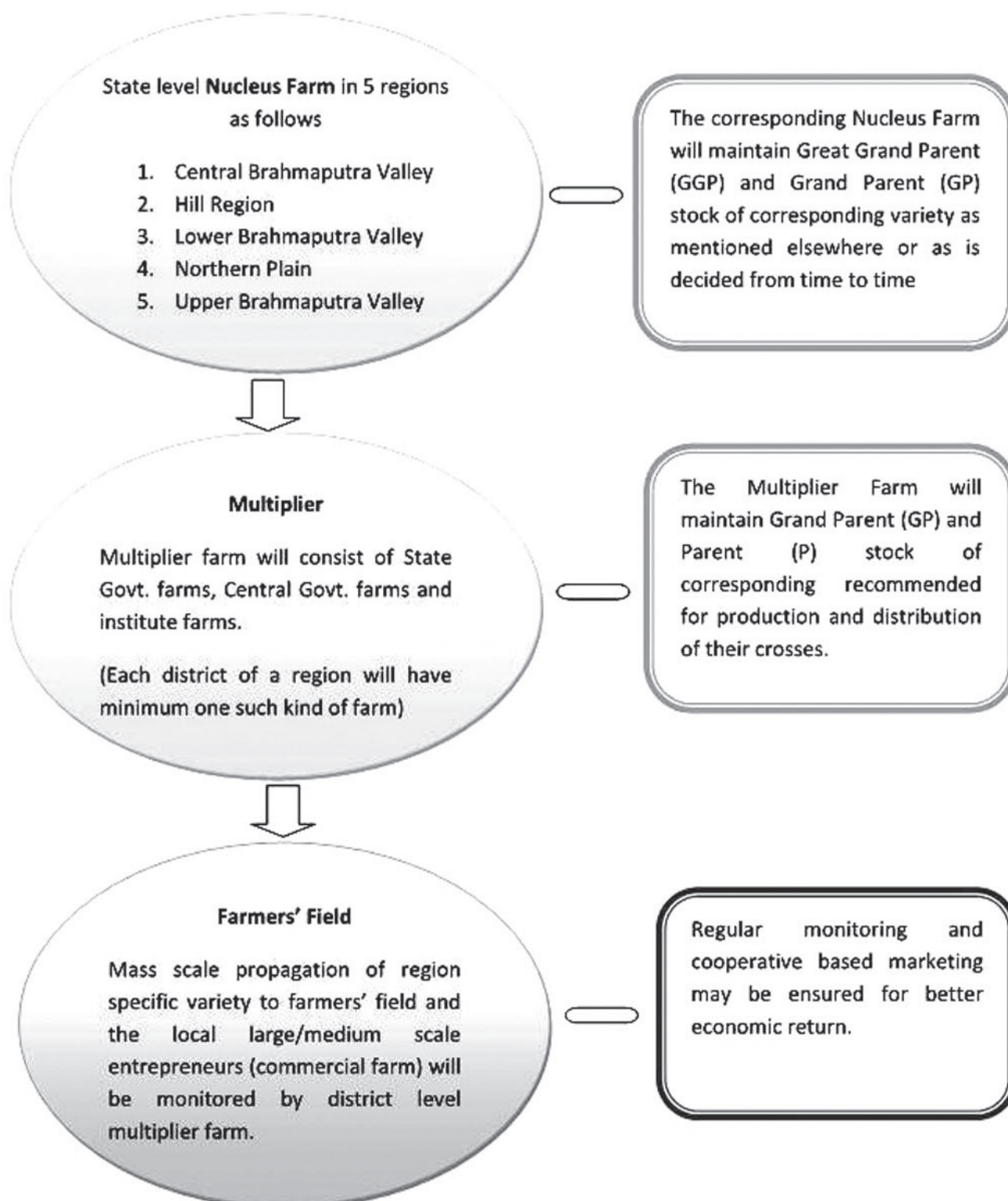
Breeding plan for multiplier and farmers' field would be very simple. Its aim is just to increase the number of piglets for distribution to end producers of pork.

#### **13. IMPORT OF EXOTIC GERMLASM:**

Import of exotic germplasm from reputed sources after all bio-security checking is recommended. Breeds of choice are Hampshire, Large Black, Large White Yorkshire and Landrace. Preferentially, import of live animals is suggested looking into the poor fertility status of frozen boar semen. However, Pilot trials be made by import of limited doses of frozen semen. If results of pilot trials are found satisfactory, option for import of frozen boar semen of breeds recommended under the policy would be made open.



**The suggested layout of the breeding pyramid for Assam is as under**



**14. MATING SYSTEM:**

Artificial Insemination (AI) practice would be encouraged and promoted. To achieve the target, the State Level Multiplier Farm will have a training centre for the farmers and entrepreneurs with minimum facility for semen collection, evaluation and preservation. Till required infrastructures and man power requirements are not met, natural mating would also be supported and adopted.

Selection of boars in breeding programme will be based on following points:

1. The breeding boars would require a recorded pedigree, a quality certificate for the breed issued by the authority for boars used for AI/natural mating. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department, Assam will take necessary action.
2. The boars used for AI will be quarterly performance tested for semen quality.
3. The minimum area for keeping a breeding boar is 5 m<sup>2</sup> for the local breed and 6 m<sup>2</sup> for the exotic breed.
4. The maximum frequency of use of boars is 2 times a week for AI boars younger than two years, 3 times a week for AI boars older than 2 years, and 3 times a week for natural mating boars.
5. The earliest age of use for AI or natural mating is 8 months for local boars and 10 months for exotic boars.
6. AI boars may be used for more than 3.5 years, and natural mating boars for not more than 3 years.
7. The reports on the quality of these boars shall be annually sent to Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF) for evaluation.
8. Boars needs to be vaccinated against swine fever, pasteurellosis, foot and mouth disease and other diseases as regulated.
9. A certification system should be implemented step by step for better quality breeding boars and sows for organized farms which can be recognized as certified breeding animals.

**15. CULLING:**

Bad/unproductive animals would be routinely eliminated from the breeding stock. Animals with specific genetic disorders will be eliminated along with the family in a breeding stock, as a rule. However, such decision will be subject to case by case study.

**16. TRACEABILITY AND DISEASE CONTROL:**

A systematic digital process of identification, registration and recording of animals would be followed to keep track of the individual animals and to help implementing breeding programme successfully. This would also make it easy to execute progeny testing programme for boar selection. Similar system may also be developed for pig disease surveillance and monitoring. Available online system like that developed by ICAR-NRC on Pig for traceability and identification of pig diseases may be adopted.



**17. INFRASTRUCTURE BUILDING:**

**Apart from the basic infrastructures, attention to be paid to the following:**

1. Provision be made for import/purchase of advanced machinery for feeding and watering.
2. Research and Development (R&D) efforts be made for development/provision of infrastructure at farmers' field for climate resilient housing for pigs.
3. Establishment of one bacon factory (or more) in the State is recommended. Also, value addition of pork and pork products would be promoted.
4. Cooperative based market chain as an adjunct to small and medium scale production system is also advocated aimed at infrastructure development and employment generation.
5. Establishment of a skill development institute for taking care of all pig sector related capacity building requirements.
6. Development of Specific quarantine facilities for import of animals to be created.

**18. SUBSIDIES AND OTHER FINANCIAL SUPPORT:**

State Government would examine policy decision and develop suitable mechanism on the following.

1. Easy bank credit facility
2. One time subsidy for smallholders purchasing breeding boars
3. Annual subsidies for using AI services
4. One time subsidy for AI service providers
5. One time subsidy for waste management system
6. Subsidies for the import of Grand Parent (GP) and Parent (P) stocks
7. Price subsidies for indigenous pork producers
8. Subsidies for infrastructure development
9. Tax holiday for specific period for large scale commercial pig farms

**19. CLUSTER APPROACH AND VERTICAL INTEGRATION:**

Policy suggests that it is not necessary that all types of pigs be reared anywhere and everywhere. Rather, it is always good to rear a particular type of animals in some defined well delineated areas i.e cluster. Depending upon suitability and farmers' preference different clusters would be identified for different genotypes of pig. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary would identify such clusters. Although, there would not be any stricture, the policy suggests encouraging and promoting of cluster approach in pig production system in the state.

Once clusters are defined, all out efforts be made to integrate all components of successful commercial pig venture. It would be ensured that all the inputs like availability of seed(piglet/semen), feeds, health coverage support, slaughter house with processing and packaging etc. etc. are made readily available at hand of the pig farmers. Also, proper linkages for financing and technology support to producers (backward linkage) and market linkage (forward linkage) are established. This is vertical

integration. Policy advocates cluster approach with vertical integration.

Although not mandatory under the policy to be exactly so, on the basis of some preliminary information clusters may be identified under the six agro-climatic zones for the genetic groups as indicated. This is tentative and not all inclusive.

	Area	Breeds to propagate
1	Barak Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Large white Yorkshire (To be decided for less consumers preference)</li> </ul>
2.	Central Brahmaputra Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hampshire X Ghungroo cross</li> </ul>
3.	Hill Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hampshire X Local cross</li> </ul>
4.	Lower Brahmaputra Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hampshire X Ghungroo cross</li> <li>Doom (Dhubri, Bongaigaon, Kokrajhar area)</li> </ul>
5.	Northern Plain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hampshire X Local cross</li> </ul>
6.	Upper Brahmaputra Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hampshire X Ghungroo cross</li> </ul>

## 20. STATE LEVEL POLICY MONITORING COMMITTEE:

There will be a state level monitoring committee that would monitor and review as well as suggest measures for proper implementation of the policy on regular basis with at least two sittings in a year. The composition of the committee will be as under.

**Chairman:** An eminent veterinarian specialized in animal genetics and breeding with knowledge of pig sector in Assam, preferably with administrative experience.

**Member Secretary:** The officer of the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department, Assam; responsible for pig sector.

### **Members:**

1. The Director, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department, Assam or his nominated officer
2. An eminent veterinarian with specialization in Animal Genetics & Breeding, preferably with knowledge of pig breeding
3. An eminent veterinarian with specialization in Animal Gynecology & obstetrics
4. An eminent veterinarian with specialization in Microbiology



5. An eminent veterinarian with specialization in Veterinary Medicine/Epidemiology/ public health
6. Two members will be nominated by the Director, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department, Assam from amongst the field veterinary officers
7. Two representatives from farmers/entrepreneurs

**Presenting Officer:** The Member Secretary, who is also the officer of the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department, Assam responsible for pig sector will appoint/ entrust one senior officer as the Presenting Officer to the Committee. He will be a non-member.

Ordinarily, the term of the State Level Monitoring Committee will be for a period of three years.

## 21. REVISITING THE POLICY:

Implementation of the State Pig Breeding Policy will not only target socio-economically weak communities including women folk in terms of their sustainable livelihood security but also will address the issues of pig production system under changing climatic scenario by improved production and productivity. It would also substantially enhance employment opportunities for youths and catalyze rapid entrepreneurship development in pig sector and promote export market. That being the case, it is very important to revisit the policy periodically. As the pig sector enterprises are dynamic and global scenario is also changing rapidly with palpable effects in Assam as well. Therefore, the present breeding policy requires to be examined time to time to ensure its relevance. Quinquennial review of this policy is recommended.

**ANNEXURE-I**

<b>METEOROLOGICAL DATA OF DIFFERENT AGRO-CLIMATIC ZONES OF ASSAM</b>	
Based on rainfall, terrain and soil characteristics, Assam State has been broadly divided into the following six agro-climatic zones: <b>Zone (A): North Bank Plains</b> <b>Zone (B): Upper Brahmaputra Valley</b> <b>Zone (C): Central Brahmaputra Valley</b> <b>Zone (D): Lower Brahmaputra Valley</b> <b>Zone (E): Barak Valley</b> <b>Zone (F): Hill Region</b>	
<b>(A) NORTH BANK PLAINS</b>	<p>Physiography, climate and soils: This zone can be divided into 3 parallel belts.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In the foothills of Himalayas, alluvial soils are found with dense forests. On the south of this belt there are small tea plantations extending from Subansiri river to river Barnadi;</li> <li>2. The central belt comprises old alluviums which are acidic. Near the river banks there are new alluvial which are either neutral or less acidic.</li> <li>3. The low lying riverine belt lies by the side of Brahmaputra on the eastern side Darrang district.</li> </ol> <p>The climate is characterized by an average rainfall of 1000 mm and high humidity of more than 80%. The maximum temperature rises upto 37°C in July-August and the minimum falls to 5°C in January. Fifty per cent of total rainfall comes during 7 month period of the rainy season.</p>
<b>(B) UPPER BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY</b>	<p>Physiography, climate and soils: The topography slopes down gradually from the hills towards the Brahmaputra. It has got half a dozen important tributaries of the Brahmaputra.</p> <p>These tributaries start in the hills of Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh and traverse the zone rapidly to join in the Brahmaputra. The soils are mostly new alluvium near the Brahmaputra and old alluvium in the central belt of the zone.</p> <p>The climate is characterized by high rainfall, i.e., more than 2000 mm per annum and high humidity (more than 80%). The maximum temperature rises up to 37°C in July-August and minimum falls to 5°C in January.</p>
<b>(C) CENTRAL BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY</b>	<p>This zone comprises the district of Nagaon, Hojai, and Morigaon with an area of 5561 km<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>Physiography, climate and soils: This zone is situated in the centre of the State is encircled by hills on all sides, except on the north where it is bounded by the Brahmaputra. Because of its Physiography, this zone is like a basin and is inundated during the monsoon. A number of rivers traverse through this zone. These rivers start in the Karbi Along and flow into the Brahmaputra. Compared to lower Brahmaputra Valley, soils here are lighter in texture and are not underlain by rocks and aquifers.</p> <p>About 30% of the area in this zone comes under rain shadow belt where the rainfall is much lower (600 mm) than other areas of the Assam plains (1600 mm). The maximum temperature rises upto 38°C in July-August and minimum falls to 8°C in January. Both new alluvial and old alluvial soils are found here.</p>



(D) LOWER BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY	<p>Physiography, climate and soils: On the north of this zone lie the folded ranges of the Himalayas, and in the south the Shillong plateau. The mighty Brahmaputra flows through the zone. The northern part of the zone is characterized by small hillocks and some low lying areas here and there. Flood plains of Brahmaputra extending up to the river Jinjiram bordering Meghalaya constitute the southern part of the zone. Soils of this zone consist of new alluvium on both the banks of the Brahmaputra and old alluvium towards the foot hills. Soils are mostly sandy and sandy loam in texture. Soils of the zone are acidic in reaction, though a large area is also covered by nearly neutral soils.</p> <p>The average rainfall in the zone is about 1700 mm per annum. Rainfall in the south-eastern part of the zone is low and it increases towards the north and the west. The shallow rivers flowing from the Bhutan hills with torrential currents cause enormous loss of animal lives, properties and crops every year. The maximum temperature rises upto 31°C in July-August and minimum falls to 10°C in January.</p>
(E) BARAK VALLEY	<p>Physiography, climate and soils: This zone is separated from the Brahmaputra Valley by the two hill districts viz., Karbi Anlong and North Cachar. This zone has a total area of 6962 km<sup>2</sup>. This zone is bounded in the north by North Cachar hills, in the east by Manipur hills, in the south by the hills of Mizoram, and in the west by Bangladesh and Tripura. The zone is characterized by undulating topography. The hills and hillocks, locally known as 'tillas' predominate the land surface. The plains have a great deal of marshy lands. There are two important rivers, viz., Barak and Kushiara in this zone. Alluvial soils in the flood plains are fertile. Red loam soils in the submontane tracts are relatively more deficient in plant nutrients. The Barak plains have a great deal of low marshy lands. Organic soils are found in the swampy 'beels'. Most of the soils are acidic in nature.</p> <p>The climate is characterized by high rainfall (more than 2000 mm), high temperature and high humidity. Maximum temperature rises up to 37°C in July-August and minimum falls to 9°C in January.</p>
(F) HILLS	<p>Physiography, climate and soils: Both the districts of the zone are characterized by undulating topography. The North Cachar hills are high and steep. In Karbi Along the hills have gentle slopes. The predominant soils in this zone are lateritic on the slopes and red loams in the valleys. The soils developed in the plateau vary greatly in age and composition. In Karbi Along district there are considerable plains areas on the north adjoining the districts of Golaghat and Nagaon. Here the soils are mostly old alluvial.</p> <p>Rainfall and temperature differ substantially among the different parts of the zone due to varying altitudes and location of hills and valleys. The total rainfall is about 1,144 mm in North Cachar hills and 600 mm in Karbi Along. The maximum temperature goes upto 37°C and minimum to 9°C at Haflong.</p>



**ANNEXURE-II****DISTRICT WISE PIG POPULATION OF ASSAM OF LAST THREE LIVESTOCK CENSUS**

Sl. No.	District	2003	2007	2012
1	Kokrajhar	102001	93373	88409
2	Dhubri	50314	12542	4564
3	Goalpara	44754	58558	49353
4	Barpeta	35140	12256	13373
5	Morigaon	21525	29963	23287
6	Nagaon	38810	60367	44591
7	Sonitpur	86173	108754	156574
8	Lakhimpur	81214	142586	131243
9	Dhemaji	114185	177749	118913
10	Tinsukia	60539	81084	64344
11	Dibrugarh	117573	325885	116950
12	Sivasagar	62994	79714	86970
13	Jorhat	146855	90396	71943
14	Golaghat	105000	120650	86297
15	Karbi- Anglong	112426	168431	162295
16	Dima Hasao	52960	80912	34364
17	Cachar	30759	28341	28182
18	Karimganj	1071	4251	14624
19	Hailakandi	4454	2540	6960
20	Bongaigaon	34612	6947	10167
21	Chirang		131715	54412
22	Kamrup	93496	68455	68473
23	Kamrup (M)			22487
24	Nalbari	81014	5283	17847
25	Baksa		122954	80612
26	Darrang	55626	13985	9821
27	Udalguri		105740	68967
<b>Total</b>		<b>1533495</b>	<b>2133431</b>	<b>1636022</b>

**EXOTIC/CROSSBRED AND INDIGENOUS PIG POPULATION OF ASSAM OF LAST THREE LIVESTOCK CENSUS**

(in thousand)

Category	2003	2007	2012
<b>Exotic/Crossbred</b>			
Male	234.00	287.10	334.20
Female	257.00	272.50	279.47
<b>Total Exotic/Crossbred</b>	<b>491.00</b>	<b>559.60</b>	<b>613.67</b>
<b>Indigenous</b>			
Male	514.00	746.16	528.91
Female	538.00	694.67	493.44
<b>Total Indigenous</b>	<b>1052.00</b>	<b>1440.83</b>	<b>1022.35</b>
<b>Total Pigs</b>	<b>1543.00</b>	<b>2000.43</b>	<b>1636.02</b>

**ANNEXURE-III****THE BASIC INFRASTRUCTURES AND MAN POWER STATUS OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, ASSAM ALONG WITH PIG FARMS UNDER THE DEPARTMENT****i. Infrastructure Facility:**

1. Directorate	: 01 No.
2. Zonal Offices (Tezpur, Guwahati, Jorhat, Haflong, Kokrajhar and Silchar)	: 06 Nos.
3. District Veterinary Offices	: 33 Nos.
4. Sub-Divisional Veterinary Offices	: 34 Nos.

**Health Care & Extension Services :**

1. Polyclinic (Guwahati)	: 01 No
2. Hospitals	: 20 Nos.
3. State Veterinary Dispensaries	: 288 Nos.
4. Block Veterinary Dispensaries	: 134 Nos.
5. Local Board Dispensaries	: 13 Nos.
6. Key Village Centre ( Dispensaries)	: 8 Nos.
7. Veterinary Sub-Centres/Veterinary First Aid Centres/ Veterinary Stockman Centres	: 767 Nos.
8. Total A. I. Centers (Including Dispensary, Block Veterinary Dispensary, Veterinary Sub-Center, FAC, VSC)	: 1275 Nos
9. Intensive Cattle Development Project	: 11 Nos.
10. Regional Artificial Insemination Centres	: 26 Nos.
11. Frozen Semen Production Centres:(Barapetta)	: 01 No.
12. Frozen Semen Banks	: 15 Nos.

**Livestock Farms and Other Institutes:**

1. Buffalo Breeding Project (Barhampur)	: 01 No.
2. Bull Mother Farm (Barapetta)	: 01 No.
3. Bull Rearing Farm, Kathiatoli	: 01 No.
4. Fodder farms	: 05 Nos.
5. Poultry and Duck Farms	: 22 Nos.
6. Sheep and Goat Farms	: 04 Nos.
7. Pig Farms	: 19 Nos.
8. Livestock Farms	: 10 Nos.
9. Animal Health Centre	: 01 No.



10. Disease Diagnostic Laboratories	:15 Nos.
11. Institute of Veterinary Biologicals	: 01 No.
12. Rinderpest Eradication Programme (NPPE)	: 01 No.
13. Inter State Check Posts (NPPE)	: 06 Nos.
14. Vigilance Units (NPPE)	: 08 Nos.
15. Quarantine Stations	: 02 Nos.
16. Immune Belts	: 02 Nos.
17. Bovine Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia (BCPP)	: 02 Nos.
18. Check Posts (BCPP)	: 07 Nos.
19. Vigilance Units (BCPP)	: 02 Nos.
20. Immune Belt (BCPP)	: 03 Nos.
21. Project Office ( CRASH)	: 07 Nos.
22. Project Office ( SAHP)	: 04 Nos.
23. Central Veterinary Store	: 01 No.
24. Regional Feed Testing Laboratory	: 01 No.
25. Cattle Nutrition Scheme	: 01 No.
26. Officer's Training Institute (OTI) Khanapara	: 01 No.
27. Regional Institute of Livestock Entrepreneurship and Management (RILEM), Rani	: 01 No.
28. School of Veterinary Science	: 02 Nos.
29. Vocational Training Center	: 03 Nos.
30. Assam Livestock Development Agency (ALDA)	: 01 Nos.

## ii. MANPOWER STATUS:

1. Director	: 01 No.
2. Additional Director	: 05 Nos.
3. Joint Director	: 10 Nos.
4. Deputy Director	: 56 Nos.
5. Assistant Director	: 52 Nos.
6. S.D.V.O. /S.M.S.	: 176 Nos.
7. Agronomist	: 01 No.
8. Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	: 703 Nos.
9. Senior Research Officer (Statistic)	: 01 No.
10. Executive Engineer (Civil)	: 02 Nos.
11. Research Officer (Statistic)	: 01 No.
12. Senior Finance & Accounts Officer	: 01 No.
13. Registrar	: 01 No.
14. Statistical Officer	: 03 Nos.
15. Assistant Agronomist	: 02 No.





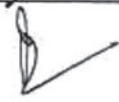


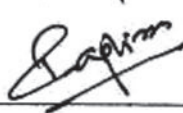
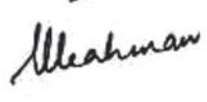
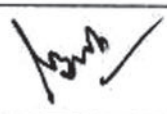
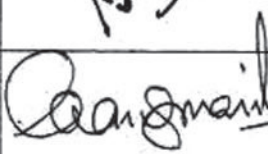
**iii. GOVERNMENT PIG FARMS OF THE STATE OF ASSAM:**

1. Base Pig Breeding Farm, Khanapara, Guwahati-22, Kamrup (Nucleus Pig Breeding Centre) (Rani Wing)
2. Pig Breeding Farm cum Demonstration Farm, Sonapur, Kamrup
3. Nucleus Pig Breeding Centre, Morigaon
4. Base Pig Breeding Farm, Bajalbari, Titabor, Jorhat
5. Pig Breeding Farm, Khanikar, Dibrugarh
6. Pig Breeding Farm, Kokrajhar
7. Pig Breeding Farm, Diphu, Karbi Anglong
8. Pig Breeding Farm, Dongkamokam, Karbi Anglong
9. Pig Breeding Farm, Sontila, Dima Hasao
10. Pig Breeding Farm, Umrangsu, Dima Hasao
11. Pig Breeding Farm, Sonaigaon, Udalguri
12. Base Pig Breeding Farm, Khanapara, Guwahati-22, Kamrup (Khanapara Wing)
13. Nucleus Pig Breeding Centre, Kathiatoli, Nagaon
14. Pig Breeding Farm, Kopahtoli, Halowating, Sivasagar
15. Pig Breeding Farm, Gargaon, Sivasagar
16. Pig farm, Khelowa, Sivasagar
17. Pig Breeding Farm, Dirpai, Gogamukh, Dhemaji
18. Pig Breeding Farm, Kuchdhowa, Goalpara
19. Pig Farm, Deyangmukh, Dima Hasao.


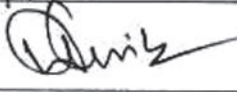

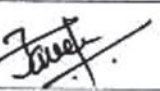

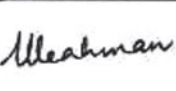

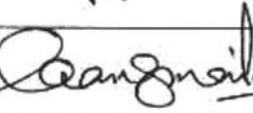



**Annexure-IV**

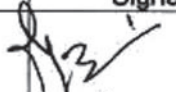
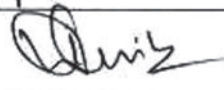
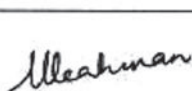

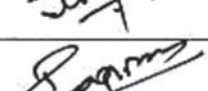
Members of the Technical Committee for formulation of State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam  
 Constituted by the Commissioner and Secretary to the Govt. of Assam  
 Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department, Dispur, Guwahati-6 vide  
 Govt. Notification No. VFV.352/2017/18 Dated 10-10-2017

Sl. No.	Name and Designation	Signature
1.	Director, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department, Assam, Guwahati-781003 Chairman	
2.	Dr. Pulin Chandra Das, B.V.Sc. & A.H., Deputy Director, Anti Rabies Vaccine (ARV), Institute of Veterinary Biologicals (IVB), Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department, Assam, Khanapara, Guwahati-781022 Member Secretary	
3.	Dr. Dhireswar Kalita, Principal Scientist, All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Pig, F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022 Member	
4.	Dr. S. Laskar, Professor, Animal Genetics and Breeding (A.G.B.), F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022 Member	
5.	Dr. J. P. Bordoloi, Professor, Livestock Production and Management (L.P.M.), F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022 Member	
6.	Dr. Kutubuddin Ahmed, Professor, Animal Reproduction Gynecology and Obstetrics (A.R.G.O.), F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022 Member	
7.	Dr. Santanu Banik, Principal Scientist (A.G.B.), N.R.C.P., I.C.A.R., Rani, Kamrup, Guwahati-781131 Member	
8.	Dr. Ram Pratim Deka, Scientist, Food Safety and Zoonosis, I.L.R.I., House No. 167, Jayanagar Road, Sixmile, Khanapara, Guwahati-781022 Member	
9.	Dr. Motiur Rahman, M.V.Sc. (A.G.B.), Assistant Research Officer (ARO), CIU, Nagaon, Assam attached to Assam Livestock Development Agency (ALDA), Khanapara, Guwahati-22 Member	
10.	Dr. Pranjit Baruah, B.V.Sc. & A.H., Veterinary Officer (VO), Veterinary Hospital, Chenikuthi, Guwahati-3, Kamrup (Metro), Assam Member	
11.	Dr. Santanu Changmai, M.V.Sc. (A.G.B.), Block Veterinary Officer (BVO), Demow, Sivasagar Member	

**Members of the Core Group to prepare the Draft State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam**  
**Constituted by the Technical Committee for formulation of**  
**State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam vide**  
**Memo No. APART/LD/PBP/2016-17/651-68 Dated 04-12-2017)**

Sl. No.	Name and Designation		Signature
1.	Dr. R. N. Goswami, Dean, F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022	Advisor	
2.	Dr. D. Kalita, Principal Scientist, All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Pig, F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022	Member	
3.	Dr. J. Kalita, Deputy Director, Piggery, A. H. & Veterinary Department, Assam, Chenikuthi, Guwahati-781003	Member Secretary	
4.	Dr. S. Banik, Principal Scientist (A.G.B.), N.R.C.P., I.C.A.R., Rani, Kamrup, Guwahati-781131	Member	
5.	Dr. R. P. Deka, Scientist, Food Safety and Zoonosis, I.L.R.I., House No. 167, Jayanagar Road, Sixmile, Khanapara, Guwahati-781022	Member	
6.	Dr. M. Rahman, Assistant Research Officer (ARO), CIU, Nagaon, Assam attached to Assam Livestock Development Agency (ALDA), Khanapara, Guwahati-22	Member	
7.	Dr. P. Baruah, Veterinary Officer (VO), Veterinary Hospital, Chenikuthi, Guwahati-3, Kamrup (Metro), Assam	Member	
8.	Dr. S. K. Changmai, Block Veterinary Officer (BVO), Demow, Sivasagar	Member	
9.	Dr. H. B. Baruah, Manager, Govt. Pig Breeding Farm, Khanikar, Dibrugarh	Member	

**Members of the Core Group to prepare the Draft State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam**  
**Constituted by the Technical Committee for formulation of**  
**State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam vide**  
**Memo No. APART/LD/PBP/2016-17/151-55 Dated 26-04-2018)**

Sl. No.	Name and Designation		Signature
1.	Dr. R. N. Goswami, Dean, F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022	Chairman	
2.	Dr. D. Kalita, Principal Scientist, All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Pig, F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022	Member	
3.	Dr. M. Rahman, Assistant Research Officer (ARO), CIU, Nagaon, Assam attached to Assam Livestock Development Agency (ALDA), Khanapara, Guwahati-22	Member Secretary	
4.	Dr. S. Banik, Principal Scientist (A.G.B.), N.R.C.P., I.C.A.R., Rani, Kamrup, Guwahati-781131	Member	
5.	Dr. R. P. Deka, Scientist, Food Safety and Zoonosis, I.L.R.I., House No. 167, Jayanagar Road, Sixmile, Khanapara, Guwahati-781022	Member	



**ANNEXURE-V**

**OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR  
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY DEPARTMENT  
ASSAM::CHENIKUTHI::GUWAHATI-3**

**MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR FORMULATION OF  
STATE PIG BREEDING POLICY, ASSAM**

Date: 01-12-2017

Time: 11-30 AM

Venue: Office Chamber of the Director,  
A. H. & Veterinary Department,  
Assam, Guwahati-3

Dr. A. K. Das, Director, A. H. & Veterinary Department, Assam, Chenikuthi, Guwahati-3 chaired the first meeting of the Technical Committee for formulation of State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam. The list of attending officials of the meeting is placed at Annexure-A.

Dr. P. C. Das, Deputy Director, ARV, IVB elaborated the agenda briefly to the committee members present. The committee made a threadbare discussion on the agenda and recorded the minutes as below.

Dr. R. N. Goswami, Dean, F.V.Sc., AAU, Khanapara, Guwahati-22 suggested that, the State Pig Breeding Policy should be formulated keeping in view the needs of the state, particularly the pig farmers by following the National Guidelines to the extent possible. For the purpose, following points should be kept in mind while formulating the State Pig Breeding Policy.

- a. For conservation of indigenous pig variety (Doom), nucleus herd should be maintained at institutional level, may be at departmental farm. The farmers maintaining the indigenous variety, incentives to maintain the herd should be given.
- b. Departmental farms should be established to maintain pure line exotic breeds and cross breeds.
- c. No barrier should be given in introduction of pure line exotic breeds since they are adaptable to the climatic condition of the state. If needed, even farmers should also be permitted to establish farms with pure line exotic breeds.
- d. Thrust should be given on crossbreeding through certain specific approach like crossbreeding between pure line exotic breeds of two or more or crossbreeding between pure line exotic breed and indigenous breed or cross breeding with cross breed pigs etc. But, for the purpose, strict breeding strategy should be followed and independent farms for different pig breeds/variety should be maintained.
- e. Propagation of synthetic breeds which are as good as pure line exotic breeds is necessary and farms of such breeds should be established at departmental level and seeds should be provided to the farmers for propagation.
- f. Preferential pure line exotic breeds for the state of Assam for both maintaining pure line breeds and crossbreeding programme should be ascertained.
- g. Draft Pig Breeding Policy by NRC on Pig should be discussed in details by the Technical Committee while preparing the State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam.

Dr. D. Kalita, Principal Scientist, AICRP on Pig, F.V.Sc., AAU, Khanapara, Guwahati-22 while supporting the views of the Dean, F.V.Sc., suggested that, stress should be given in the State Pig Breeding Policy on the commercial farming with pure line exotic breeds. He also suggested that, all breeding farms should have Technical Committee for evaluation, monitoring, suggestion etc.

Dr. M. Rahman, ARO, CIU, Nagaon requested for an area/location/farmer specific breed propagation policy in the State Pig Breeding Policy.

Dr. R. P. Deka, Scientist, I.L.R.I. elaborated in details about the area specific breed propagation and also given a brief outline of the Nagaland Pig Breeding Policy. He also opined that, conservation of indigenous germ plasm in case of Assam is very much challenging as the areas having the indigenous variety of pig are not as much isolated/remote as that of Nagaland. For this reason, the indigenous variety can lose its identity very easily. Hence, special emphasis must be paid in the State Pig Breeding Policy for its conservation with special preference to the farmers maintaining the indigenous variety to conserve the breed.

Dr. K. Ahmed, Professor, A.R.G.O., F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022 opined that, the State Pig Breeding Policy should have the provision of Artificial Insemination (AI) in Pig with liquid semen and should define the semen delivery mechanism in different zones. He also opined that, the choice of pure line exotic breeds should not be too many as maintaining of too many pure line exotic breeds will be difficult and requested to define the exotic breeds to be propagated in the policy.



Dr. S. Banik, Principal Scientist, N.R.C.P., I.C.A.R., Rani, Kamrup, Guwahati-781131 elaborated the draft Pig Breeding Policy prepared by the N.R.C.P. for the state of Assam and informed that national guidelines for formulation of Pig Breeding Policy have been taken into consideration with certain modification as per state's requirement while preparing the draft policy. He also informed that, the breeds of preference of pure line exotic breeds have been suggested and zonal preference of exotic breeds has been given in the draft policy.

Dr. A. K. Das, Director requested the house to formulate the policy at the earliest so that, the importing of pure line exotic breeds can be done as suggested by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India.

Accordingly, the house formed a core group as mentioned below to prepare the draft State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam:

1. Dr. R. N. Goswami, Dean, F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022	Advisor
2. Dr. D. Kalita, Principal Scientist, All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Pig, F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022	Member
3. Dr. J. Kalita, Deputy Director, Piggery, A. H. & Veterinary Department, Assam, Chenikuthi, Guwahati-781003	Member Secretary
4. Dr. S. Banik, Principal Scientist (A.G.B.), N.R.C.P., I.C.A.R., Rani, Kamrup, Guwahati-781131	Member
5. Dr. R. P. Deka, Scientist, Food Safety and Zoonosis, I.L.R.I., House No. 167, Jayanagar Road, Sixmile, Khanapara, Guwahati-781022	Member
6. Dr. M. Rahman, Assistant Research Officer (ARO), CIU, Nagaon, Assam attached to Assam Livestock Development Agency (ALDA), Khanapara, Guwahati-22	Member
7. Dr. P. Baruah, Veterinary Officer (VO), Veterinary Hospital, Chenikuthi, Guwahati-3, Kamrup (Metro), Assam	Member
8. Dr. S. K. Changmai, Block Veterinary Officer (BVO), Demow, Sivasagar	Member
9. Dr. H. B. Baruah, Manager, Govt. Pig Breeding Farm, Khanikar, Dibrugarh	Member

The house suggested that, the draft Pig Breeding Policy prepared by the N.R.C.P. be communicated to the members of the Technical Committee for formulation of State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam and the committee members should communicate their views on the draft policy within 10 days through the email [assamvety@gmail.com](mailto:assamvety@gmail.com). The house also suggested that, the data collection for formulation of State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam be completed within 1 (one) month. For the purpose, Dr. R. P. Deka, Scientist, I.L.R.I. agreed to develop a format for data collection. He also agreed to support in evidence generation and provide every possible technical support during the process of formulation of State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks from Dr. J. Kalita, Deputy Director, Piggery.

/

Director  
A. H. & Veterinary Department  
Assam:: Guwahati-3

Memo No. APART/LD/PBP/2016-17/ 651-68      Dated Guwahati the 4<sup>th</sup> December 2017

Copy to:

1. The Commissioner and Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, Veterinary Department, Dispur, Guwahati-6 for favour of kind information.
2. The State Project Director, ARIAS Society, Khanapara, Guwahati-22 for favour of kind information.
3. The Director, NRC on Pig, I.C.A.R., Rani, Kamrup, Guwahati-781131, Assam.
4. All concerned (As per Annexure-A)

for  
Director  
A. H. & Veterinary Department  
Assam:: Guwahati-3



Annexure-A

## LIST OF ATTENDEES OF THE FIRST MEETING OF TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR FORMULATION OF STATE PIG BREEDING POLICY, ASSAM

Date: 01-12-2017

Time: 11-30 AM

Venue: Office Chamber of the Director,  
A. H. & Veterinary Department,  
Assam, Guwahati-3

1. Dr. A. K. Das, Director, A. H. & Veterinary Department, Assam, Chenikuthi, Guwahati-781003
2. Dr. R. N. Goswami, Dean, F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022
3. Dr. P. C. Das, Deputy Director, Anti Rabies Vaccine (ARV), Institute of Veterinary Biologicals (IVB), A. H. & Veterinary Department, Assam, Khanapara, Guwahati-781022
4. Dr. D. Kalita, Principal Scientist, All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Pig, F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022
5. Dr. S. Laskar, Professor, Animal Genetics and Breeding (A.G.B.), F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022
6. Dr. J. P. Bordoloi, Professor, Livestock Production and Management (L.P.M.), F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022
7. Dr. K. Ahmed, Professor, Animal Reproduction Gynecology and Obstetrics (A.R.G.O.), F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022
8. Dr. S. Banik, Principal Scientist (A.G.B.), N.R.C.P., I.C.A.R., Rani, Kamrup, Guwahati-781131
9. Dr. R. P. Deka, Scientist, Food Safety and Zoonosis, I.L.R.I., House No. 167, Jayanagar Road, Sixmile, Khanapara, Guwahati-781022
10. Dr. M. Rahman, Assistant Research Officer (ARO), CIU, Nagaon, Assam attached to Assam Livestock Development Agency (ALDA), Khanapara, Guwahati-22
11. Dr. P. Baruah, Veterinary Officer (VO), Veterinary Hospital, Chenikuthi, Guwahati-3, Kamrup (Metro), Assam
12. Dr. S. K. Changmai, Block Veterinary Officer (BVO), Demow, Sivasagar
13. Dr. R. Karim, SDVO, Nagaon
14. Dr. J. Kalita, Deputy Director, Piggery, A. H. & Veterinary Department, Assam, Chenikuthi, Guwahati-781003

  
 Director  
 A. H. & Veterinary Department  
 Assam:: Guwahati-3



**ANNEXURE-VI**

**OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR  
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY DEPARTMENT  
ASSAM::CHENIKUTHI::GUWAHATI-3**

**MINUTES OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE INCLUDING CORE GROUP  
FOR FORMULATION OF STATE PIG BREEDING POLICY, ASSAM**

Date: 24-04-2018

Time: 3-00 PM

Venue: Conference Hall of the Assam  
Veterinary Council (AVC), Chenikuthi,  
Guwahati-781003

Dr. A. K. Das, Director, A. H. & Veterinary Department, Assam, Chenikuthi, Guwahati-3 chaired the second meeting of the Technical Committee including Core Group for formulation of State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam. The list of attending officials of the meeting is placed at Annexure-A.

Dr. P. C. Das, Deputy Director, ARV, IVB elaborated the agenda briefly to the committee and core group members present and requested Dr. J. Kalita, Deputy Director, Piggery and Dr. M. Rahman, Assistant Research Officer (ARO) to give a brief presentation on the evidence generated for framing State Pig Breeding Policy. He also requested Dr. Kalita and Dr. Rahman to give a brief presentation on draft Pig Breeding Policy, Assam that has been prepared.

Accordingly, Dr. J. Kalita, Deputy Director, Piggery and Dr. M. Rahman, Assistant Research Officer (ARO) presented before the house in brief about the evidence generated, tabulated and analysed for framing State Pig Breeding Policy. Further, they also presented in brief on the draft State Pig Breeding Policy prepared on the basis of "National Guidelines for Formulation of State Pig Breeding Policy", "Draft State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam submitted by NRCP" and "evidence generated from all the district of Assam". They also informed that, the draft State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam, National Guidelines for Formulation of State Pig Breeding Policy, draft State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam submitted by N.R.C.P. were circulated among all the members of the technical committee and core group for their views. Among all the members of the technical committee, Dr. S. Banik, Principal Scientist (A.G.B.), N.R.C.P. requested to restrict the introduction of exotic breeds to lower numbers may be 2 (two) sighting the reason that, management of more exotic breeds may be difficult in present condition of the state. Dr. R. P. Deka, Scientist, Food Safety and Zoonosis, I.L.R.I. had made comment on proposed draft and suggested some major changes in the Draft State Pig Breeding Policy and also requested to give more emphasis on breeding part rather than development part as the policy will look into the different aspects of pig breeding in the state. The committee and the core group made a threadbare discussion on the presentation and views made are recorded the minutes as below.

Dr. R. N. Goswami, Dean, F.V.Sc., AAU, Khanapara, Guwahati-22 viewed that, there is a need for recast of the draft policy document and suggested the following:

- a. The policy should have provision so that private sector gets investment avenues in medium/large commercial pig farming.
- b. Special emphasis be given for conservation of indigenous doom pig.
- c. Type of cross breed with inheritance level and development of synthetic breed be clearly mentioned in the policy document.
- d. Introduction of type of exotic breed be clearly defined.

He also requested the house to form a core group for preparation of State Pig Breeding Policy document by examining all the documents viz, draft State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam, National Guidelines for Formulation of State Pig Breeding Policy, draft State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam submitted by N.R.C.P etc. Accordingly, the house formed a Core Group for preparation of "Draft Pig Breeding Policy, Assam" with the following members:

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Dr. R. N. Goswami, Dean, F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022  | Chairman            |
| 2. Dr. D. Kalita, Principal Scientist, All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Pig, F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022            | Member              |
| 3. Dr. M. Rahman, Assistant Research Officer (ARO), CIU, Nagaon, Assam attached to Assam Livestock Development Agency (ALDA), Khanapara, Guwahati-22 | Member<br>Secretary |
| 4. Dr. S. Banik, Principal Scientist (A.G.B.), N.R.C.P., I.C.A.R., Rani, Kamrup, Guwahati-781131   | Member              |
| 5. Dr. R. P. Deka, Scientist, Food Safety and Zoonosis, I.L.R.I., House No. 167, Jayanagar Road, Sixmile, Khanapara, Guwahati-781022                 | Member              |




Dr. A. K. Das, Director informed that, the Govt. of India (GoI) has given maximum emphasis on conservation of indigenous animals and funds are being available from different sources. He also informed the house that the formulation of State Pig Breeding Policy is very much important and the same is urgently required, as the GoI is pressurizing for the same for import of animals from abroad.

The house decided that, the Core Group will prepare the "Draft Pig Breeding Policy, Assam" within a period of 1 (one) month and will submit the same to the Director, A. H. & Veterinary Department, Assam, Chenikuthi, Guwahati-3. The house also decided that, immediately after submission of the draft policy, the third meeting of the Technical Committee including Core Group will be held, preferably within 1 (one) month from the second meeting.

Dr. D. Kalita, Principal Scientist, AICRP on Pig, F.V.Sc., AAU, Khanapara, Guwahati-22 and all other members requested to include proper breeding plan in the policy document. The house also requested to include Large White Yorkshire in the breed of preference of exotic breed for breeding as well as for commercial purpose. Dr. Kalita also viewed that, incentives be given to the farmers rearing the Doom pig for better conservation. He along with Dr. R. N. Goswami emphasized on setting up of pig farm for Doom pigs by the department in the area where it is available for its conservation. Dr. J.P. Bordoloi, Dr. K. Ahmed, Dr. S.K. Changmai also made some suggestions in regards to breeding plan, choice of breed etc.

Dr. M. Rahman, ARO, CIU, Nagaon emphasized on creating a data bank about indigenous animals of the state for their better conservation.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks from Dr. P. C. Das, Deputy Director, Anti Rabies Vaccine (ARV).

  
 Director  
 A. H. & Veterinary Department  
 Assam:: Guwahati-3

Memo No. APART/LD/PBP/2016-17/ 151-56

Dated Guwahati the 26/7 April 2018

Copy to:

1. The Commissioner and Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, A. H. & Veterinary Department, Dispur, Guwahati-6 for favour of kind information.
2. The State Project Director, ARIAS Society, Khanapara, Guwahati-22 for favour of kind information.
3. The Dean, F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022 for information.
4. The Director, NRC on Pig, I.C.A.R., Rani, Kamrup, Guwahati-781131, Assam for information.
5. All concerned (Both Technical Committee and Core Group members)

  
 Director  
 A. H. & Veterinary Department  
 Assam:: Guwahati-3

Annexure-A**LIST OF ATTENDEES OF THE SECOND MEETING OF TECHNICAL COMMITTEE INCLUDING CORE GROUP FOR FORMULATION OF STATE PIG BREEDING POLICY, ASSAM**

Date: 24-04-2018

Time: 3-00 PM

Venue: Conference Hall of the Assam  
Veterinary Council (AVC), Chenikuthi,  
Guwahati-781003

1. Dr. A. K. Das, Director, A. H. & Veterinary Department, Assam, Chenikuthi, Guwahati-781003
2. Dr. R. N. Goswami, Dean, F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022
3. Dr. P. C. Das, Deputy Director, Anti Rabies Vaccine (ARV), Institute of Veterinary Biologicals (IVB), A. H. & Veterinary Department, Assam, Khanapara, Guwahati-781022
4. Dr. D. Kalita, Principal Scientist, All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Pig, F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022
5. Dr. J. P. Bordoloi, Professor, Livestock Production and Management (L.P.M.), F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022
6. Dr. K. Ahmed, Professor, Animal Reproduction Gynecology and Obstetrics (A.R.G.O.), F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022
7. Dr. S. Banik, Principal Scientist (A.G.B.), N.R.C.P., I.C.A.R., Rani, Kamrup, Guwahati-781131
8. Dr. M. Rahman, Assistant Research Officer (ARO), CIU, Nagaon, Assam attached to Assam Livestock Development Agency (ALDA), Khanapara, Guwahati-22
9. Dr. P. Baruah, Veterinary Officer (VO), Veterinary Hospital, Chenikuthi, Guwahati-3, Kamrup (Metro), Assam
10. Dr. S. K. Changmai, Block Veterinary Officer (BVO), Demow, Sivasagar
11. Dr. N. Deka, Manager, Govt. Poultry Farm, Birubari, Guwahati-781016
12. Dr. J. Kalita, Deputy Director, Piggery, A. H. & Veterinary Department, Assam, Chenikuthi, Guwahati-781003
13. Dr. H. Talukdar, VO, O/o District A. H. & Veterinary Officer, Kamrup, OTI Campus, Khanapara, Guwahati-781003



Director

A. H. & Veterinary Department  
Assam:: Guwahati-3




**ANNEXURE-VII**

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR  
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY DEPARTMENT  
ASSAM::CHENIKUTHI::GUWAHATI-3

MINUTES OF THE THIRD MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE INCLUDING CORE  
GROUPS FOR FORMULATION OF STATE PIG BREEDING POLICY, ASSAM

Date: 07-06-2018	Time: 11-00 AM	Venue: Conference Hall of the Assam Veterinary Council (AVC), Chenikuthi, Guwahati-781003
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Dr. A. K. Das, Director, A. H. & Veterinary Department, Assam, Chenikuthi, Guwahati-3 chaired the third meeting of the Technical Committee including Core Groups for formulation of State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam. The list of attending officials of the meeting is placed at Annexure-A.

Dr. P. C. Das, Deputy Director, ARV, IVB cum Member Secretary, Technical Committee for formulation of State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam elaborated the agenda briefly to the committee members, core group members and other invitees present. He also requested Dr. R. N. Goswami, Dean, F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022 to give a brief presentation on draft State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam that has been prepared.

Dr. R. N. Goswami, Dean, F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022 informed that, every care has been made in preparation of draft State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam to include all possible aspects a good breeding policy should have. He also informed that, all the breeding policies including draft State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam prepared by the earlier Core Group, proposed Pig Breeding Policy for Assam prepared by NRC on Pig, I.C.A.R., Rani, Kamrup, National Guidelines for formulation of State Pig Breeding Policy have been taken as reference while preparing the draft policy besides adding newer approaches. He also informed that, the policy thus prepared have been discussed thoroughly in the meeting of core group held on 19-05-2018, where all the members of the core group accepted the policy document and requested the Member Secretary of the Core Group to place the same to the Technical Committee for formulation of State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam for further course of action.

Dr. R. N. Goswami, Dean, F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022 then presented in details the draft State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam before the house.

After detail discussion in the house, necessary corrections were made and the house accepted the draft State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam and requested the Member Secretary, Technical Committee for formulation of State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam to submit the document to the Director, A. H. & Veterinary Department, Assam, Chenikuthi, Guwahati-3 for further course of action.

The house also requested the Director, A. H. & Veterinary Department, Assam, Chenikuthi, Guwahati-3 to circulate the draft State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam widely through the Departmental Website with wide publicity in the News Paper of different languages like Assamese, Bengali and English. The house also requested the Director, A. H. & Veterinary Department, Assam, Chenikuthi,

Guwahati-3 to send a copy of the document to each District A. H. & Veterinary Officer (DVO) for detail discussion in their districts with the veterinarians, progressive farmers and other stakeholders. Maximum time limit to submit response by the DVO and other persons/institutes/stakeholders be given 1 (one) month from the date of uploading or date of publication in the News Paper, whichever is later. After getting response from field level, necessary corrections be made in the draft State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam and if feel necessary, a meeting of the Technical Committee and Core Groups be convened to take final decision before sending the same to the Government for Cabinet Approval.

The meeting ended with vote of thanks from Dr. P. C. Das, Deputy Director, ARV, IVB cum Member Secretary, Technical Committee.

Director  
A. H. & Veterinary Department  
Assam:: Guwahati-3

Memo No. APART/LD/PBP/2016-17/ 322-43 Dated Guwahati the 13<sup>th</sup> June 2018

Copy to:

1. The Commissioner and Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, A. H. & Veterinary Department, Dispur, Guwahati-6 for favour of kind information.
2. The State Project Director, ARIAS Society, Khanapara, Guwahati-22 for favour of kind information.
3. The Dean, F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022 for information.
4. The Director, NRC on Pig, I.C.A.R., Rani, Kamrup, Guwahati-781131, Assam for information.
5. All concerned (Both Technical Committee and Core Group members)

Director  
A. H. & Veterinary Department  
Assam:: Guwahati-3



Annexure-A

## MINUTES OF THE THIRD MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE INCLUDING CORE GROUPS FOR FORMULATION OF STATE PIG BREEDING POLICY, ASSAM

Date: 07-06-2018

Time: 11-00 AM

Venue: Conference Hall of the Assam  
Veterinary Council (AVC),  
Chenikuthi, Guwahati-781003

1. Dr. A. K. Das, Director, A. H. & Veterinary Department, Assam, Chenikuthi, Guwahati-781003
2. Dr. R. N. Goswami, Dean, F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022
3. Dr. P. C. Das, Deputy Director, Anti Rabies Vaccine (ARV), Institute of Veterinary Biologicals (IVB), A. H. & Veterinary Department, Assam, Khanapara, Guwahati-781022
4. Dr. D. Kalita, Principal Scientist, All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Pig, F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022
5. Dr. S. Laskar, Professor, Animal Genetics and Breeding (A.G.B.), F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022
6. Dr. J. P. Bordoloi, Professor, Livestock Production and Management (L.P.M.), F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022
7. Dr. K. Ahmed, Professor, Animal Reproduction Gynecology and Obstetrics (A.R.G.O.), F.V.Sc., A.A.U., Khanapara, Guwahati-781022
8. Dr. S. Banik, Principal Scientist (A.G.B.), N.R.C.P., I.C.A.R., Rani, Kamrup, Guwahati-781131
9. Dr. S. C. Nath, District A. H. & Veterinary Officer, Kamrup, OTI Campus, Khanapara, Guwahati-781022
10. Dr. N. K. Das, Nodal Officer, APART, A. H. & Veterinary Department, Assam, Chenikuthi, Guwahati-781003
11. Dr. B. N. Phukan, Nodal Officer, RKVY, A. H. & Veterinary Department, Assam, Chenikuthi, Guwahati-781003
12. Dr. M. Rahman, Assistant Research Officer (ARO), CIU, Nagaon, Assam attached to Assam Livestock Development Agency (ALDA), Khanapara, Guwahati-22
13. Dr. J. Kalita, Deputy Director, Piggery, A. H. & Veterinary Department, Assam, Chenikuthi, Guwahati-781003
14. Dr. N. Deka, Manager, Govt. Poultry Farm, Birubari, Guwahati-781016
15. Dr. P. Baruah, Veterinary Officer (VO), Veterinary Hospital, Chenikuthi, Guwahati-3, Kamrup (Metro), Assam
16. Dr. S. K. Changmai, Block Veterinary Officer (BVO), Demow, Sivasagar
17. Dr. (Mrs.) J. B. Laskar, VO, o/o District A. H. & Veterinary Officer, Kamrup, OTI Campus, Khanapara, Guwahati-781022
18. Dr. B. J. Das, VO, State Veterinary Dispensary, Panpur, Jamugurihat, Sonitpur



Director

A. H. & Veterinary Department  
Assam:: Guwahati-3

**ANNEXURE-VIII**

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR  
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY DEPARTMENT  
ASSAM::CHENIKUTHI::GUWAHATI-3

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF TECHNICAL COMMITTEE INCLUDING CORE GROUPS FOR  
FORMULATION OF STATE PIG BREEDING POLICY, ASSAM

Date: 27-07-2018	Time: 2-30 PM	Venue: Conference Hall of the Assam Veterinary Council (AVC), Chenikuthi, Guwahati-781003
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Dr. A. K. Das, Director, A. H. & Veterinary Department, Assam, Chenikuthi, Guwahati-3 chaired the meeting of Technical Committee including Core Groups for formulation of State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam. The list of attending officials of the meeting is placed at Annexure-A.

Dr. P. C. Das, Deputy Director, ARV, IVB cum Member Secretary, Technical Committee for formulation of State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam elaborated the agenda briefly to the committee members present. He requested Dr. J. Kalita, Deputy Director, Piggery, A. H. & Veterinary Department, Assam, Chenikuthi, Guwahati-781003 to place the views/response received from persons/institutes/stakeholders to the house for detail discussion and necessary correction in the draft State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam before sending the same to the Government for Cabinet Approval..

Dr. J. Kalita, Deputy Director, Piggery informed that, the Draft State Pig Breeding Policy, Assam was uploaded in the departmental website [www.veterinary.assam.gov.in](http://www.veterinary.assam.gov.in) and [www.animalhusbandry.assam.gov.in](http://www.animalhusbandry.assam.gov.in) under [www.assam.gov.in](http://www.assam.gov.in) on 20-06-2018. He also informed that, the policy document was sent to all 33 District A. H. & Veterinary Officers through email with a hard copy for detail discussion in their districts with the veterinarians, progressive farmers and other stakeholders. He further informed that, the notice in Assamese on Draft State Pig Breeding Policy Assam was published in following News Papers:

1. Niyomia Barta on 19-06-2018 at Page 2
2. Dainik Janambhumi on 19-06-2018 at Page 2
3. The Assam Tribune on 22-06-2018 at Page 12
4. Asomiya Pratidin on 22-06-2018 at Page 9

Dr. J. Kalita, Deputy Director, Piggery also informed that, a total of 5 responses from persons/institutes/stakeholders have been received and give a brief presentation on the response received. The following persons/institutes/stakeholders have submitted the response:

1. Dr. Miftahul Islam Barbaruah, Director, Vet Helpline India Pvt. Ltd., 31/32, Milanpur (Near Mosque No. 1), Chandmari, Guwahati-781021, Assam, India through his email Dated 27-06-2018
2. District A. H. & Veterinary Officer, Nalbari, Assam vide his letter No. NBR/APART/2018-19/426 Dated 17-07-2018

**SHYAM JAGANNATHAN,**  
Commissioner & Secretary to the Government of Assam,  
Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department.